

Year 8– The Slave Trade

Between the 16th and 19th centuries, European merchants transported an estimated 12.5 million Africans across the Atlantic to work in slavery in the Americas. Unknown millions died as a result.

The peoples of West Africa had a rich and varied history and culture long before European slavers arrived. They had a wide variety of political arrangements including kingdoms, city-states and other organisations, each with their own languages and culture. The empire of Songhai and the kingdoms of Mali, Benin and Kongo were large and powerful with monarchs heading complex political structures governing hundreds of thousands of subjects.

Key Events

1562: Sir John Hawkins was given permission by Elizabeth I to begin transporting captured African slaves to America. There they were sold. He is called the “father of the slave trade”.

1781: The Zong massacre was the killing of 133 African slaves by the crew of the British **slave ship** Zong. They were thrown overboard so that the ship owner could claim compensation from his insurance.

1804: Haiti was named by slaves who had rebelled against their masters led by Toussaint Louverture.

1807: The Slave Trade was abolished in England.
1833: Slavery was abolished in the British Empire.

1865: Slavery was abolished in America.

Key Individuals

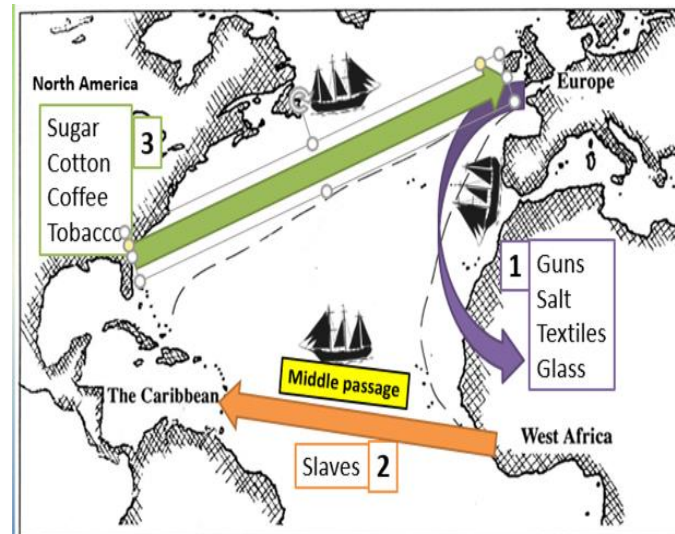
Olaudah Equiano: A slave who bought his freedom and published a description of life as a slave. He became an anti-slavery campaigner.

Harriet Tubman She was born a slave in 1820 in Maryland. In 1849 she ran away. The Underground Railroad helped her to reach Canada. She became a conductor and made 19 journeys back to Maryland to help slaves escape. She led 300 people to safety.

William Wilberforce: A British MP and abolitionist who campaigned against the slave trade.

Dysentery	A nasty form of diarrhea killed many Africans on the journey.
Middle passage	The journey of slaves on ships from Africa to America. Took 8-12 weeks. 1 in 4 died on the way.
Transatlantic	Going across the Atlantic ocean
Abolitionist	Someone who campaigned to end the slave trade
Plantation	A large farm on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown.
Shackles	Iron chains used to fasten the legs or hands of a slave or prisoner.
Branding	To mark a person or animal with a hot iron to show ownership.
Cargo	Goods carried for trade
Slave	A person who is the property of another and is forced to obey them.
Auction	Slaves were sold to the highest bidder.
Underground Railroad	The network of routes that helped slaves escape. Conductors helped the slaves who were referred to as passengers to escape. Between 40,000 and 100,000 slaves managed to escape to the northern states of America or Canada using the Underground Railroad.

Transatlantic Slave trade triangle A three part trading journey. 1. European ships took cloth, guns, iron pots, swords to Africa and exchanged them for African slaves. 2. Ships loaded with slaves crossed the Atlantic to America where they were sold and used as labour to grow crops which can be sold at a very cheap price to European factories. 3. Ships loaded with sugar, cotton, tobacco and returned to Europe and made into manufactured goods.



KS3 History - Industrial Revolution

Summary: The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the late 1700s. Many of the first innovations that enabled the Industrial Revolution began in the textile industry. Making cloth moved from homes to large factories. Britain also had plenty of coal and iron which was important to power and make machines for the factories. The Industrial Revolution lasted for over 100 years. After beginning in Britain in the late 1700s it spread to Europe and the United States. The Industrial Revolution can be divided into two phases: First Industrial Revolution - The first wave of the Industrial Revolution lasted from the late 1700s to the mid-1800s. Second Industrial Revolution - The next wave took place from the mid-1800s to the early 1900s.

Key concepts

1	What is the Industrial Revolution? The Industrial Revolution was a time when the manufacturing of goods moved from small shops and homes to large factories. This shift brought about changes in culture as people moved from rural areas to big cities in order to work. It also introduced new technologies, new types of transportation, and a different way of life for many.
2	Why did the population explode? Between 1750 and 1900, the population grew so fast that one historian called it an 'explosion of people'. There were about 7 million people living in Britain in 1750. By 1900, Britain's population was nearly 40 million. This was due to a number of factors leading to less people dying and more people being born.
3	Why was there poverty? During the 19th century people had strong beliefs about the causes of poverty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People believed that it was a person's own doing that they were impoverished. • They believed that it was due to their own behaviour, laziness, alcoholism or wasting the money that they had. • For some it was just the natural order of things. Some people were just more superior than others.
4	The workhouse: Workhouses were where poor people who had no job or home lived. They earned their keep by doing jobs in the workhouse.
5	Public Health during the Industrial Revolution: Public Health was extremely poor. Cities were overcrowded and people lived in squalor; they were overrun with disease but did not know the cause of it.
6	Hackney during the Industrial Revolution: Lots of people moved to Hackney during this time and loads of houses were built. Before Victoria's reign, in 1830, the area we know as Hackney was a series of villages separated by fields; by the end of her reign it was almost as built up as it is now. Many grand buildings such as Shoreditch Town Hall were built as people celebrated this triumphant age.

Key developments

1712 - Thomas Newcomen invented the first productive steam engine.
1834 - Poor Law created "workhouses" for the destitute.
1848 - British government sets up the General Board of Health to investigate sanitary conditions.
1849 - 10,000 people die in three months in London from Cholera epidemic.

Key words

1	Child labour	During the Industrial Revolution poor children were often put to work in factories. They worked long hours under dangerous conditions and made low wages.
2	First Industrial Revolution	The First Industrial Revolution lasted from the late 1700s to the mid-1800s. This period saw manufacturing of products like textiles move from the home to factories.
3	Public Health	The health of the population as a whole.
4	Rural	An area or region outside of town or in the countryside.
5	Sanitation	The promotion of hygiene and prevention of disease by maintenance of clean (sanitary) conditions.
6	Second Industrial Revolution	A period of the Industrial Revolution that took place from the mid-1800s to the early 1900s. It was a period of technical advancement and movement to the mass-production of goods.
7	Spinning jenny	A machine that allowed a worker to spin multiple spools of yarn at the same time. It was invented by James Hargreaves.
8	Squalor	Dirtiness; living in filth and misery.
9	Steam engine	An engine that uses steam to produce power. James Watt invented a practical and efficient version of the steam engine in 1781.
10	Textile	A textile is a type of cloth or woven fabric.
11	Urban	Referring to town or the city
12	Working class	A group of people that work for wages, usually in factories or doing manual labour.